## LATEST CABLE NEWS

Parnell Bids His Followers Be Strong and Fear Not.

THE NEW O'CONNELL.

Will Gortschakoff's Successor Bring Peace to Russia?

CAMPO'S CRUSADE.

Christine and Alfonso-Eugenie at Madrid-Winter Coming on Apace.

FRENCH PLOUGHS AND YANKEE SOIL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1879. The Anchor Line Steamship Company is about to run steamers direct between Leith and New

with Signor Cairoli as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Signor Depretis as Minister of the

Interior.
The widow of Charles Dickens, the famous novelist, died at her residence in Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness of eighteen

A semi-official statement from Paris says:-"M. de St. Vallier is well satisfied with his visit to Varzin. Prince Bismarck received him courteously and communicated to him the nature of the arrangements between Austria and Germany, which are not aimed against France." CAMPOS AND THE CUBANS.

Premier Campos has received advices from Cuba which show that insurgent demonstrations exist only in the districts of Cinco Villas, Las Tunas and Baracoa. He has declared that the government is determined to stamp out the insurrection, and to this end, with the authorization of the Cortes, to send thither reinforcements to the number of 19,000 troops. A rupture is imminent between Premier Campos and a majority of the conservatives in the Cortes, who have joined the planter Deputies in an attempt to retard the abolition of slavery and obstruct the free trade policy of the Cabinet. Premier Campos shows considerable energy in the attempt to secure the success of his measures. His friends say he will dissolve the Cortes, if necessary, to carry the reform measures, or he will surrender power to the liberals and Sagastists, who are equally pledged to abolition. Directly after the festivities upon the occasion of the marriage of the King the question of confidence will be put to the Cortes, and the Abolition and Free Trade bills will again be presented by the Minister of

Another large fire occurred at Algiers on Friday. The Theatre Perle and the adjoining houses were destroyed. Other fires occurred simultaneously at various points in the city, but were quickly extinguished. At the fire on Thursday four persons were killed and ten were

SECOCOENI AND THE TRANSVAAL. A despatch from Cape Town, dated the 4th inst., says:-"Sir Garnet Wolseley has determined to storm Chief Secocoeni's stronghold. The situation in the Transvaal is less threaten-

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

In consequence of the menacing attitude of Abyssinia toward Egypt the British gunboat ordered to aid the officers of the law in the dis teet the property of British subjects there. The latest official telegrams from Khartoum announce that General Gordon left the King of Abyssinia without having effected a final arrangement of the relations between Egypt and Abyssinia, but when he reached Gala he was recalled by a letter from the King.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S RETIREMENT. The Telegraph's Vienna despatch says it is well known that for some time prior to Prince Bismarek's visit to Vienna Russia was making vast war preparations and massing forces in Russian Poland and along the railway lines. After the Vienna Conference it was found de sirable to effect a rapprochement, if possible, with Germany and Austria, but there is nothing to prove that Russia is guided in the matter by any other considerations than those of momentary expediency. A complete change in the present régime will alone convince the world that Russia is peacefully inclined. The appointment of Prince Waloujieff as Gortschakoff's successor would be an efficient guarantee that such change is contemplated. A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily News says :-"Nothing is known here about the succession to the Chancellorship of Russia."

EUGENIE AND CHRISTINE. The ex-Empress Eugenie's arrival in Paris on Thursday night was due to a special authorization of the government. The authorization was solicited through the medium of the English Embassy in Paris and at once granted. The Archduchess Marie Christine, the future Queen of Spain, left for Madrid by a special train an hour before the Empress Eugenie started for that city, where, as later despatches announce, the latter has new arrived. HARBINGERS OF WINTER.

A Berlin telegram says :- "Winter has set in with severity here and all over the northern part of the Continent. The snow is lying deep in Berlin." A Paris telegram says :- "The early snow has driven the wolves from the forests in the Department of the Marne, and the peasants are organizing midnight hunting parties to proteet their flocks." A dense fog prevailed over London yesterday, making the weather throughout the Kingdom during the past few days cold,

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

A despatch from Paris to the Times says:-"M. Paul Leroy Beaulie, in an article in the Journal des Déba's on American competition, says he thinks that European agriculture will not capitulate, since it has capital and labor and the great cost of transportation from inner America to Europe on its side. M. Beaulie urges legislators to reduce the duties on iron, which enhance the expenses of French tillers. The spirit of association, he says, must be fostered. He does not doubt that when France again enjoys the benefit of propitious weather she will manfully hold up against American competition, of which such complaint is made." MR. MACKONOCHIE'S CASE.

The Morning Post, correcting erroneous statements about the course that Rev. Alexander Mackonochie will pursue, says:-"One of the chaplains of the Bishop of London will appear at St. Alban's Church, Holborn, on Sunday, ticians," Indeed, a despatch from here to the

with written authority to perform the service, but the perpetual curate will then present him with a document containing a series of reasons why he is made to acknowledge Lord Penzance's court. Upon this the Bishop's chaplain, as arranged, will retire and Mr. Mackonochie will proceed with the service. The position of the new court and judge in the case will, by this action, be enabled to be raised. The Archbishop of Canterbury has admitted that Lord Pen zance's first appointment, under which Mr Mackonochie was condemned, was possibly irregular, and that if it were irregular it would be null and void." THE SAHARA RAILWAY.

M. de Freyeinet, Minister of French Public Works, has submitted to the Cabinet an estimate of 600,000f. for the expenses of preliminary inquiries into the Trans-Sahara Railway project. [The Réforme des Chemins de Fer publishes an account of the proposals made by M. Duponchel, whose leading idea is that of a central trunk railway carried southward into the interior in a direction not yet definitely settled, and at the northern extremity branching out, as it is expressed, "in all directions" toward the sea coast and the habitable districts. His plans include the execution of at least three principal lines. The first of these would naturally be an extension of the existing line from Algiers to Affreville. This would proceed by way of the Valley of Chelif to Laghonat, and thence strike northward away into the great desert. The second, or western branch, would be a continuation of the existing line from Philippeville on the coast to Constantine. There is a projected railway, already half executed, from Constantine as far as Biskra; and it will not require a very long extension beyond this place to bring the rails to a june tion with the route first mentioned. Finally the third branch would join, somewhere to the westward of its course, the rail between Algiers and Oran. Although the direction of this road is not so definitely fixed as the other, it seems it is designed to trace it along the west coast of the Lake Shergui, and so up into the high mountain plateaus which intervene between it and desert. The experiment of a trunk line thus united with minor branches converging toward the common centre is already quite familiar to French railway engineers, being the principle upon which the whole of the French system is constructed at home. In fact, the scheme adopted in Algeria of coast lines parallel with the sea was from the first in direct contrast to the views which prevailed when the old reseaux of the mother country were planned.]

## PARNELL AT BALLA.

THE LATEST DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE IRISH TRIBUNE-TROOPS HELD IN READINESS AT ENGLISH BARRACKS.

[From Yesterday's Evening Telegram.]

DUBLIN, Nov. 22, 1879. There is great excitement in this city over the news from Balla in the county Mayo. A great demonstration was to be held there to-day and the people were to listen to an address from Parnell. Despatches indicative of an open outbreak are coming in fast and the people are crowding around the newspaper offices eager for the news. The people residing in the neigh borhood of Balla have been gradually getting more and more excited, and to-day they are almost prepared for open resistance, as they understand that a farmer (one of their own party) was to be evicted by force for non-payment of rent. His case excited much sympathy, as he was known to be personally unable to pay the rent, and the people consider that the landlord was exercising un-necessary eruelty. It being known that Parnell was to address the meeting at Balla, a large crowd of people was drawn together. They came full of the wrongs that they believed they had endured, and the story of the eviction inspired them with sympathy for the sufferer, and means were immediately taken to defend the house from the officers of the law. The Sheriff called for assistance and the constabulary were Sea Gull has been ordered to Massowah to pro- charge of their duty. Troops have also been ordered to the scene, with orders to fire on the people if any resistance is made to the officers

> EXCITEMENT IN LONDON. Affairs here have now assumed such a threatening aspect that the government officials are taking all the necessary precautions to have sufficient troops on the ground to at once check any outbreak. The officers in command of the military in Ireland have received explicit in structions in relation to the measures they are to take to assist in the protection of life and property. Troops are held in readiness at all the local barracks to be moved at once in case of any outbreak. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland has been given full power to act on the moment, without waiting for instructions from England. The greatest precaution is being taken throughout Connaugh and the centre of Ireland, more especially in the counties of Sligo, Mayo and Leitrim, and troops have been stationed at the principal market town ready to act in a moment's notice. The people are still quiet, but it is evident that trouble is brewing, and some action will have to be taken by the English government to relieve their grievances before the country can resume a peaceful aspect. Preparations are being made at the various cavalry and infantry depots, and a number of regiments have received orders to be kept in readiness for transportation to Ireland at short potice. The landlords throughout Mayo and Sligo are beginning to feel very uncomfortable, and numerous applications have been made to the police authorities for protection. Threatening letters, the familiar warning of the Irish peasantry, are being received by agents and landlords, adorned as usual with coffins, death's head and crossbones and other signs emblematic of sudden

NO DISTURBANCE AT THE MEETING-PETING THE FOOT FOR A GREAT GOVERNMENT LOAN.

London despatches show that the meeting at Balla had lost much of its importance in consequence of the aunouncement by Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell that "the expected evictions at Balla, with respect to which inflammatory placards had been circulated calling on the people to assemble to reinstate tenants. will not be made, the rent having been paid, but that there will, however, be a meeting." The London correspondent of vesterday's Manchester Guardian says :-Discussion now principally turns on the point whether the words used by Mr. Miebnel Davitt and others were within the Sedition law, and whether the government will be able to obtain their conviction. There is much doubt of this, even among eminent lawyers. On the other hand there is no question of a general desire for some vindication of the authority of the law. It is not believed that there can be any section of British people nor any considerable number of Irish who do not wish to see the end of the agitation for non-payment of debt. That being ended, it is thought there would be an increased disposition to have regard to the more acceptable claims of Irish poli-

London Standard says :- "The government have determined to abandon all preliminary difficulties which might obstruct the obtaining of loans from the Board of Public Works for the improvement of estates, and in order to expedite the expenditure of money strictly for the employment of unskilled labor they will immediately give loans to landowners and sanitary boards. They will add to the principal the cost of the preliminary proceedings and the interest on the sum borrowed, allowing two years' grace. Repayment, therefore, will commence at the beginning of the third year. This concession will only take effect in districts which the government will declare to come under designation of 'distressed districts.'" The Irish Times states that it is possible the government may be induced, on a memorial of the Boards of Guardians, to grant money to assist emigration from localities where the other arrangement is unable to cope with any threatened calamity." PARNELL DEPRECATES DISORDER

A letter received from Balla says :- "Yesterday afternoon there were no extra police in town, and the chances of anything violent occurring were extremely few. A good deal of apprehension, however, prevails in Dublin. A placard, signed by Charles S. Parnell and Michael Davitt, is extensively posted in the Balla district, addressed to the men of Mayo, earnestly counselling them to be dignified and orderly. It concludes as follows :- Give no excuse for violence on the part of the government, and our great cause is won.' Mr. Parnell was accompanied by Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Thomas Sexton when he arrived in Balla. The meeting was held at Loonamoore, two miles from Balla. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Louden, president of the National Land League of Mayo. Besides Mr. Parnell Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray and several other prominent gentlemen were present. Resolutions were passed protesting against the recent attempt of the government to stifle the voice of constitutional agitation and drive the people into acts of violence; also calling upon the people of Ireland to maintain the attitude of self-control which has hitherto characterized the movement and to carefully abstain from giving the government any excuse for inaugurating a policy of coercion which the meeting feel convinced they have in contempla-Extraordinary precautions had been taken by the government. More than a hundred policemen were stationed near the place of meeting, and some cavalry were in the vicinity ready for immediate action. Mr. Parnell spoke. In addition to the resolutions already mentioned one was passed expressing great satisfaction that the intended evictions had been abandoned, and another urging the people to continue the agitation. Great excitement prevails in the Balla district and in the adjoining counties. A number of special correspondents of the London press attended the demonstration. The meeting terminated at six o'clock. Hundreds of those in attendance then marched in procession to the farm of Dempsey, the tenant who was to have been evicted. Much excite ment was manifested there. A demonstration will be made on Sunday in Dublin to commemorate the Manchester execution. In England there is a general feeling that the immediate crisis is past. There have been rumors mentioning the numbers of three regiments that were said to be under orders to proceed to Ireland; but the Army and Navy Gazette says that no actual orders have been issued warning regiments to be ready to go to Ireland. From other sources it was reported that there were likley during the day to be several arrests in Ireland of well known ringleaders in the late movements there. It was believed that this report was confirmed by the fact that a detachment of troops left Cork on Thursday night for Buttevant, it is supposed, in consequence of urgent private in-formation received by the government. Emi-nent counsel have been engaged to defend the Slico prisoners. It is expected by the nationalists that the evidence of the government shorthand writer, on which the whole case depends, will break down.

THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO PRINCIPE AN-NOUNCES THAT COMPLETE TRANQUILLITY

HAVANA, Nov. 99, 1879. The Governor of Puerto Principe has published an ddress to the inhabitants of that province in order to quiet any misgivings which might lead the country people to abandon their work, upon which depends the rehabilitation of the province. The depends the rehabilitation of the province. The Governor announces that complete tranquillity provails, there being no insurgents under arms in Puerto Principe except an insignificant number under Gayo Benitez, who had crossed the River Jobala, coming from Las Tunas. These are in the Chorilla Mountains so closely pressed by the government forces that they were obliged to divide into parties numbering three or four men each, and consequently powerless for harm.

THE PHILADELPHIANS AND GRANT.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND WEL-COME-TRYING TO OUTDO ALL THE OTHER CITIES OF THE UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1879. The welcoming reception to be given to General Grant on his arrival here will be of an imposing character. Every effort is now being made to give him a more flattering welcome than he has received anywhere else since his return home. The programme for it begins to take proper shape in the hands of Charles Thompson Jones, chairman of the General Committee, and Eiwood Rowan, of the Committee of Arrangements. The various committees have waited for Mr. Childs' return from Chicago before taking definite action. General and Mrs. Grant will be the guests of Governor Hoyt at Harrisburg on the 15th of December, and will leave on the 16th on the 18th of December, and will leave on the 18th for Philadelphia. Arriving in West Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania Railroad the General will be received by a procession, of which the chief marshal will be Colonel A. Lowden Snowden, composed of the military and the civic societies of Philadelphia and the neighboring cities, and representatives of their various industrial enterprises. It will be the largest O DISTURBANCE AT THE MEETING—PETING THE and most imposing procession ever seen evicted TENANT—MEASURES ALREADY SET ON in this country, and among the prominent citizens of the republic in its will be Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Haucock and McDowell. Invitations will be sent to the Goyernors of all the States, the Mayors of the adjoining cities, and to Mr. Hamilton Fish and Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, late members of General Grant's Cabines, to participate in the reception. During his sojourn in Philadelphia General Grant will be the guest of

to participate in the reception. During his sojourn in Philadelphia General Grant will be the guest of the city.

A ROUND OF RECEPTIONS.

The programme for the General's entertainment while here has not been completed as yet, but will include private receptions tendered to himself and Mrs. George W. Childs. A reception will also be given the General at the Academy of Music, on the 18th of December, by the Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Grant is a member. To this only members of the Order will be admitted. Over four thousand applications for tickets have already been made. At first many posts of the G.A.R. refused to appear in the parade, which is to meet General Grant at the depot, fearing that such a demonstration might be misrepresented by their enemies as a political affair, but since the City Council's committee has publicly declared that the reception should not be a political affair, they have taken action, and there is no doubt that, under the published resolutions of the Council's committee, the Grand Army of the Republic will parade with full ranks in hone or of their old commander. The Commercial Exchange, at a meeting to-day, offered to General Grant a reception on any day he should be pleased to name Curing his stay here. One day will be devoted by the General to the reception of the public school children of Philadelphia. It is also intended to give him a general reception, to which there will be 7,000 invita-

tions issued, at the rooms of the Academy of Fine Arts, on some evening not yet appointed.

The Guests' Committee of the Union League, of which Mr. James L. Claghorn is the chairman, held a meeting last evening and the greatest unanimity was manifested by all present to make the reception by the Union League Club on the 23d of December, if the date will suit their guest, the most elegant affair ever known in the history of the organization. During all this joilineation over his return, the General will take French leave as it were for a day and run over to Jersey City to make a brief visit to his aged mother who is over eighty years old. Returning to Philiadelphia probably by way of New York, which he will only visit inceg., he will remain here till he sails for the West Indies, about the list of January. The owners of the Havana steamship line have tendered General Grant the use of the steamship Saratoga and will hold it in readiness at his order to sail on any day he may designate.

## WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPAICHES.

SECRETARY M'CRARY'S COMING REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of War will be given out to-morrow for publication Monday morning. Referring to the Ute outbreak Secretary Mo Crary will specially commend Captains Payne and Dodge for their gallant conduct, and will take the ground that the government should insist on its demand for the surrender and punishment of the Indians responsible for the Meeker massacre and the treacherous attack upon Major Thornburgh's command. The Secretary will recommend the sale and abandonment of certain military posts, and, as heretofore stated, he will concur in General Sherman's recommendation that the force of the army be fixed at 25,000 men, exclusive of those on detached service. His argument in support of this recommendation is understood to be brief though vigorous. The Secretary of War has reduced the engineers' estimates for river and harbor improvements during the next fiscal year from about \$14,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and he has also made a reduction of over \$3,000,000 from the estimates, aggregating about \$10,000,000, which were submitted for all other public works under the

COST OF OUR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SER-

The report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, which has just been submitted to the Secretary, shows that the expenses of all missions abroad for salaries, contingencies and loss by exchange for the year were as

Total.....\$333,395 81
The consular fees and consular salaries, and emotu-

ments to officers and loss by exchange on salary drafts were in the aggregate as follows:-For salary and emoluments ... \$548,665 05
Foes received ... 682,901 18
Lose by exchange ... 2,839 21
There was expended during the year for the relief

of American seamen, \$53,501 48. The amount expended for contingencies of consulates exclusive of the account for the quarter ending June 30, 1879, which has not yet been received, aggregates \$113,979 25. There was disbursed by United States bankers at London during the year \$371,729 47.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE IN NEW YORK, OHIO AND PENNSYL-

VANIA. The expenses of collecting the internal revenue for the fiscal year in New York, Ohio and Pennsyl-\$130,805 53; Pennsylvania, \$163,987 85. The aggregate compensation of collectors, with their miscelancous and office expenses by special allowance, for the year was:-Salary, \$410.832 23; expenses, \$1,381,172 62. The total expenses of collecting were \$1,361,105 61; of administering office, \$1,022,265 21; for revenue stamps and assessment lists, \$127,980,540 85. The compensation of storekeepers aggregated \$831,728 66. The report concludes with a tabulated statement, showing the amounts expended for internal revenue stamps of all descrip-

AND TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEMS.

M. Paul Mayne, Inspecteur Ces Postes et Telegraphes, and M. Henri Pelietier, also an officer of the postal and telegraphic service of France, called upon Postmaster General Key to-day and presented letters of introduction soliciting for them, on the part of the French government, place at their disposal in furtherance of an examination of and report upon the postal service gave orders which will enable these French experts to possess themselves of all the desired information in regard to the practical operations of the Post Office Department, and will facilitate their inquiries

THE PATENT OFFICE AND TRADE MARKS. Since the announcement of the Supreme Court's opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the national trade mark law the Commissioner of Patents has received a number of letters demanding a return of fees received by the Patent Office for the registration of trade marks, and many other communications inquiring what course will be pursued in regard to the pending or future applications for the registry of trade marks presented on behalf of persons who desire to avail themselves of the existing registration system for the purpose of making a record of evidence with a view to future legis-lation on the subject or for use in suits between residents of different States, which, in the opinion of some of his correspondents, might still be maintained under the Supreme Court decision. All such inquiries will be answered by the following circular,

inquiries will be answered by the following circular, which was prepared by Commissioner Paine to-day in accordance with instructions given to him by the Secretary of the Interior:—

The Supreme Court of the United States having adjudged the act of July 8, 1850, regulating the registration of trade marks to be unconstitutional, action on pending applications will be suspended until further instructions shall be received from the applicants. Trade marks will hereafter be registered on pending or future applications only in favor of those persons, who, with tull knowledge of the decision of the Supreme Court, shall request such registration. Fore heretofore paid in trade mark cases cannot be refunded without further legislation by Congress.

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE - MESSAGES BETWEEN THE PRESIDENTS OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED

the corporate name of the "Compagnie Française du Telegraphe de Paris à New York" having obtained permission from the American government to land its cable on the coast of the United States, subject to the usual conditions and restrictions, successfully completed the work of laying the cable by landing it at Cape Cod, as has already been announced. The use of the cable by the public was inaugurated by the exchange of the following courtesies between the Chief Magistrates of France and the United States:—
On the 20th inst. the following telegram was sent

from Paris by the new French cable:-To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, at Washing

The President of the French Republic inaugurates the new cable which unites France and America by sending the expression of his most cordial sentiments to the President of the Republic of the United States.

To the above the President of the United States ent the following reply:-

sont the following reply:—
To the Pusinners or run Furner Reputite, Paris:—
The Pusidont of the United States acknowledges with
great satisfaction the agreeable communication by which
the President of the Franch Regulatic makes, known to
thin the completion and successful operation of the transatiantic capie, and hopes that it may never be the vehicle
of any other messages between the governments and perple of the two countries than those of friendship and re-

Mr. McLain, United States Consul at Nassau, Nev Providence, in a despatch to the Department of State, dated October 18, 1879, transmits the annual report of the trade and commerce of the Bahamas It indicates an increasing prosperity in the islands The trade with the United States appears to be much improved. More than one-naif of the imports during the year were from were to New York, notwithstanding the Bahamas are a British colony. Influences are operating. Mr

that before the lapse of many years the United States will monopolize the trade of the colony; fruit and vegetables form an important part of the exports of these islands, and nearly all go to the United States. The Consul is of the opinion that steam communication only is needed to develop a large trade in this direction. The boilers and ma-chinery of the sugar mills are made mostly in the United States, and one of the largest mills uses machinery made in Ohio.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany, is at the St. James. General Charles Cruft, of Indiana, is at the Gilsey. Hugh Lowther and Lady Grace Lowther, of Ireland, are at the Brevoort. Mayor Solomon Schou, of Buffalo, is at the Union Square. Assemblyman A. B. Hepburn, of Colton. N. Y., and Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue. Paymaster J. H. Nelson, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant.

CUTICURA CUMCURA

REMEDIES.

The success attending the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp with loss of hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miraculous cures. Musrs. Weeks E-Potter extend their thanks to all who have spoken a good word for Cert curs. Curcura Association, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur.

AND LIMES, OBLIGED TO GO ABOUT ON CRUTCHES. A WONDERFUL CURE.

Mossrs. Weres & Potter:—Centremen—In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the Curicula Renkders; I voluntarily make the following statement: acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I voluntarily make the following statement:

I have had salit rheum on my body and on one log in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment or medicine or doctors during this time did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me dospair of ever being able to find a cure or even a rollof. In fact, when I began the use of CUTICURA my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and I was obliged to go shout on crutches. I commenced to use the CUTICURA in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drow the insumation and hunor to the surface, and, as fast as if appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling and itching, which under the constant use of CUTICURA swould rapidly subside and heal. Each time CURA five months and took the RESOLVENT meet of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the RESOLVENT average for the case is so weak, ning to the system.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

Mrs. ASA R. BROWN.

ECZEMA: OF THE HANDS
cured, Interesting letter from a well known attorney.

Entron New Onleans Picavyes:—
Size—Since the fail of 1867 up to the last three weeks I have been troubled with an eruption of the skin, which the doctors call by various names, but which is generally known by the name of ezzems or, sait ranum. The principal place of attack was my hands, which at times, especially during the winter time, were very sore.

At times the disease threatened to spread from my hands and envelop my whole body. Doctors have been consulted in Philadelphia, Washington and in this city with no more success than a temporary relief. After considerable expense, and much pain and suffering, I had come to the conclusion that I would, as the saying goes, have to grin and bear it.

About four weeks ago I road in the Picayano the advertisement of Cutricula, for sale by our well known druggist, Mr. Lyons, and resolved to try it. I purchased a fifty cont box, and before it was half used the disease had completely disappeared, and I fool certain that mine is a permanent cure.

My object in sending you this letter is to make known to other sufferers the value of Cutricula, and thus benefit, if ever so little, suffering humanity.

Yours truly.

Attorney and Counseller at Law.

38 CAMP St., New Orlanas, Dec. 25, 1878.

Consultation rooms for chronic diseases of the skin and saity, especially of Mr. D.

The Cutricula Remedius are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Heston, and sold by all druggists. Price of Cutticula—Small boxes, 50 cents: large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resouremy, \$1 per bottle. Certicula Soar, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

A.-OVER

A.—OVER

2.000 DRUGGISTS
have signed the following remarkable paper, the signatures of which can be seen at our office:

Messer, Skandry & Johnson, 21 Platt st., New York:
GENTLERSEN—For the past few years we have sold various brands of porous plasters. Physicians and the public profer Besson's Carcias Forous Plastres to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household emodies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other porous plasters or medicines for external use."

C. J. MYER.

C. J. MYER.

GEORGE GOETTING 7203d av.

ROBERT KOPP, 294 Rowery,
F. NAUMANN, 127 Bowery, corner Grand st.
WELLS & ELLIOT,
O. H. JADWIN & CO.

S. B. COOPER, 303 Hindson, corner Spring st.

CHARLES T. CORINET,
RICHARD B. CASSIBEN, 485 9th av.
J. KARFMANN, 853 10th av.
WILLIAM R. SMITH, 503 9th av.
V. KOSTKA.

LOHS G. VOLKMAR, G. and S. Whisehall et. V. KOSTKA. LOUIS G. VOLKMAR, 6 and 8 Whitehall st. ADOLPH J. NOCKIR. ADOLPH J. NOCKIR
E. P. GOETTING, 637 8th av.
C. GELEHARDE, 1084 1st av.
J. N. BRANDERBERG, 598 Van Brunt st.
E. GOETTING, 172 Variek st.
OSCAR KEERS, 1670 Broadway.
HENRY LEHMANN Pharmacist, 203 av. A.
R. PIPENBRINK, 583 10th av.
R. W. SCHRADER, 399 th av.
RUDOLPH MIELKE, 498 2d sv.
ALEXANDER DE LACKNER, 1,882 3d av.
ALEXANDER DE LACKNER, 1,882 3d av.
L. F. WEISMANN, 1,251 3d av., corner 72d st.

A.-A.-A. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

USE CAUTION IN PURCHASING. I beg leave to call the attention of the readers to testimonials in favor of the Schwarzs.

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